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gestive, if not invariably accurate, generalization save the book from dullness. But it is not easy to visualize the audience to which it is addressed. The lay-reader, despite the clearness of style, the auxiliary plans, and the handsome appearance of the book, will hardly be attracted to the seven hundred pages of solid matter. Nor will the scholar be apt to find it of great use. It is essentially an edition of reports, lengthy but marked by serious omissions, made by industrious and intelligent laymen, and drawn from familiar secondary material. Thus the second chapter, dealing with the English Commonwealth, is based almost exclusively upon Freeman's article, "History of England", in the tenth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and upon Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*. The chapters covering the commercial system and the American colonies are based almost as exclusively upon Beer and Lecky. The main portion of the chapter upon Ireland is drawn from Lecky's *History of Ireland*; the discussion of the American Revolution is chiefly based upon Marshall's *Life of Washington*.

The book is, in appreciable part, a compilation, as is indicated by the large amount of matter directly quoted. Quotations of a page or more in length are frequent; excerpts extending over three or four pages of print are not rare. The fourth chapter of Dicey's *Law of the Constitution* and the fifth and sixth chapters of Beer's *British Colonial Policy* are printed intact; in addition there is a quotation extending over thirty-four pages from the latter work, while the editor also gives us *in extenso* the Articles of Confederation and the federal Constitution with all its amendments.

The purpose of the work is warmly to be commended, but its value to historical scholars is at least questionable.

CHARLES SEYMOUR.

*Ireland under the Stuarts and during the Interregnum.* By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A. Volume III., 1660-1690. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1916. Pp. xi, 351.)

WITH the appearance of the third volume of his history of Ireland under the Stuarts, Mr. Bagwell brings to a conclusion the second part of his monumental labors in Irish history. More than thirty years ago there appeared the first installment of his history of Ireland under the Tudors—which in fact was much greater than its title would imply, as it began with the first invasion of the Northmen. Since then he has added to his work till we now have an account of Ireland during the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth century filling some five considerable volumes. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to say that this surpasses in extent and, what is more important, in accuracy, the work of any other Irish historian on this period, and that Mr. Bagwell, in consequence, has achieved at least such distinction as falls to the lot of an exhaustive "authority" within his chosen field. One may only

hope that he may be able to continue his work with Ireland under the later Stuarts and the Hanoverians, and give us his rendering of the story told by Lecky and Froude.

Meanwhile we must be grateful for the first adequate account of Ireland during the Restoration. For that, in a sense, is the chief contribution of this present volume. Irish history during the reign of James II. and the early reign of William and Mary is an oft-told tale, and the labors of many historical workers, headed by the genius of Macaulay, have been spent especially on those years which culminated in the battle of the Boyne. The same is measurably true of the Cromwellian period. But hitherto, as in English history, we have lacked an equally comprehensive account of Restoration Ireland. This want Mr. Bagwell has now supplied and the present history which covers the years from 1660 to 1690 in somewhat more than three hundred pages is a welcome addition to the rapidly increasing body of historical literature relating to the island.

The subject of the present volume, like that of its predecessors, offers a peculiar problem to its historian, akin to that which Gardiner faced, and solved by not dissimilar processes. The Restoration settlement of Ireland, like the Cromwellian and Elizabethan settlements before it and William's settlement thereafter, forms a peculiarly controversial subject, amid whose pitfalls one must walk warily. Mr. Bagwell, like Professor Gardiner, has, by mental habit or necessity or both, solved his problem by sticking to the facts. From his pages are eliminated that passion which has made most Irish history all politics, and that memory of wrongs which has made most Irish politics all history. His narrative is plain and simple to baldness, and amid the infinite complexities involved in the words "claims and claimants", "Nocents and Innocents", "cases and dissatisfaction", opposition, remonstrance, disputes, riots, abuses, retaliation, discontent, intolerance, evils, and—to sum up the whole—"incompatibility", which fill his pages, and whose very enumeration in a sense determines and describes the period he treats, the author makes his cautious, unemotional but observing way.

In his hands the Restoration settlement appears just what it was, an effort foredoomed to failure to satisfy claims wholly incompatible, in a situation made impossible by what had gone before. To that was added the beginnings of a protective system in the Cattle Bill against Irish importation which made the case all but hopeless for prosperity as it had long been hopeless for peace. To the twenty-five years of this unhappy period of Ireland under Charles II. Mr. Bagwell allots rather less than half of the present volume. The five crowded years between the accession of James II. and the battle of the Boyne receive a similar amount, and the remainder of the book is taken up with chapters on society and the churches during the period. The allotment is significant. Ormonde's first administration from 1660 to 1668 and his second from 1677 to 1685 form the real backbone of the period as of its history.

The rule of Robartes and of Berkeley and of Essex were but an interregnum. And in these pages Ormonde becomes not merely what he appears in English history, a staunch and honest Protestant royalist, but an unusually able and sincere public servant. The others come off less happily, Berkeley in particular. Of the events the Irish Cattle Bill is naturally the chief and it may be said in passing that here is to be found the first account which can be called even reasonably adequate of that important measure. In striking comparison with that is such a chapter as that describing the siege of Londonderry. "It was the remark of a brilliant writer", says Mr. Bagwell, "that trying to describe the siege of Londonderry after Macaulay was like trying to describe the siege of Troy after Homer. No elaborate copy need be attempted here." There, in a sense, you have the measure of the book after it reaches 1685. It is far from being a copy of Macaulay. The style, throughout, is ragged and inconsequent, it abounds in isolated statement of fact; unless one were interested in the subject to begin with it might well be unreadable. Yet there is much of "the root of the matter" in it. It abounds in sentences and phrases which reveal the author. "A cloud of Irish witnesses continued to obscure the truth." "The lame foot of justice halted until 1694." And, however inspired by Macaulay's third chapter—and however different from it—no one can read the present account of Social Ireland between the Restoration and the Revolution without interest, amusement, and improvement. It would be easy to indicate a score of places in which a reviewer would differ with the author in questions of perspective, of the relation between English and Irish affairs during this period, or of the bearing of the less tangible factors of politics upon events. It might be possible to make out a case for, let us say, the Irish Popish Plot; and one may well regret the omission of reference to the subterranean activities which centred in the Whites, and their relations to the Duke of York. But, making allowance for the lack of style, no student of Irish history, or of the late seventeenth century, but must be more than grateful for the mass of information here brought together, and no future historian but must take account of Bagwell, as he has taken account of Macaulay.

W. C. ABBOTT.

*Lord Granville Leveson Gower (First Earl Granville): Private Correspondence, 1781 to 1821.* Edited by his daughter-in-law, CASTALIA COUNTESS GRANVILLE. In two volumes. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1916. Pp. xxviii, 510; ix, 597.)

IN a rather indefinable way these volumes are of absorbing interest. As a collection of letters alone, they well repay reading.

Lord Granville appears principally as the person written to, so that the title used by the editor does not quite bear out the substance of the